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whether or not the Greek government can assimilate successfully the large territories acquired by the wars, and can create a prosperous and progressive state out of "Greater Greece." For the country is very poor, at present, industrially and agriculturally. Its resources are comparatively small; and, in many ways, the situation is so critical that only the most careful management and the employment of foreign capital on a large scale will make a successful issue possible.

Mr. Cassavetti has illustrated his volume with over fifty interesting photographs many of which were taken by the author, and several good maps. There is also an index; but no bibliography or citation of authorities.

N. DWIGHT HARRIS.

Imperial Germany. By PRINCE BERNHARD VON BUELOW, formerly Chancellor of the German Empire. Translated by Marie A. Lewenz. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. 1914. Pp. 342.)

The work is divided into two main parts entitled "Foreign Policy" and "Home Policy" respectively followed by a brief conclusion. In the first part the Ex-Chancellor deals with the development of Germany as a world power. He justifies Germany's entering world politics on the ground of necessity resulting from the growth of industry, the increase of population, and the development of foreign commerce. He declares that the international policy of Germany has not been contrary to Bismarck's continental policy, as critics have asserted, but an inevitable consequence for which Bismarck's policy paved the way. The growing importance of Germany's foreign commerce in turn necessitates a strong navy, not for attack but for protection. The German navy must, so Von Buelow asserts, be large enough so that no sea power could attack Germany "without grave risk." Beyond that it need not and should not go.

In connection with the growth of commerce and of the navy the Ex-Chancellor deprecates the attitude of suspicion on the part of England which is wholly without foundation so far as any thought of hostile action on the part of Germany is concerned. After considering at some length the important international relations between Germany and England the writer touches briefly on the relations between Germany on the one hand and the United States, Japan, the Triple Alliance, Turkey, Russia, and finally France on the other. He believes

that the German policy with regard to France must always keep clearly in mind that France is not only not reconciled to the loss of Alsace Lorraine, but will remain irreconcilable as long as the slightest basis for hope survives that it may in some way, by some combination of powers or events win the lost territories back. In this connection the author states that he thinks the Triple Entente has been of actual benefit to Germany in that the leadership of England has restrained France and Russia from unfriendly acts.

The second part of the volume dealing with the home policy consists mainly in an analysis of the weaknesses and dangers of the German party system. The Germans, he says, are essentially lacking in political sense, and this is shown clearly in the unpractical character of the party programs. The stability of the Empire, declares the statesman, is still threatened by the spirit of separatism; not the state separatism of earlier days it is true, but the separatism of political creed. Too seldom is the doctrine of "Country before Party" given its proper emphasis. The author considers briefly the various parties, closing with an unqualified criticism of the Social Democrats and a program for dealing with them.

In a chapter dealing with the German economic policy he gives his views of the agrarian legislation, the tariff and other matters with which he was particularly concerned. The Polish question in the Eastern Marches receives considerable attention from the government's point of view.

In his conclusion Prince Von Buelow makes some general comments relative to Prussia and the Empire, the importance of the monarchical principle and the impracticability of parliamentary government, comments which sound as though they might have been made by the Hohenzollern ruler himself. There is much in the book that is new and all of it is interesting. It would not be fair to close without saying a word of praise for the translator who has successfully accomplished the difficult task of making a smooth readable rendition from the rather untranslatable German language.

HERMAN G. JAMES.

The Ownership, Tenure and Taxation of Land. By SIR THOMAS P. WHITTAKER. (New York, The Macmillan Company. Pp. xxx, 574.)

This book on the English land question is frankly controversial. It has been written as a contribution to the discussion of land taxation